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in time to reach the early mails. The Army and Navy edition contains a comolete gazette of all news and orders relating to

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TO CORRESPONDENTS. Rejected communications cannot be returned. A

" The great principles of American Liberty

matter how brief, addressed to the Editor of THE

" The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the far at least as the United States itself was natural rights of persons, and the rights of prop-

erty, must be preserved."-[Extract from Order of Gen. Hancock of Nov. 29, 1867. THE Baltimore gas companies have reduced their rates to \$1.90 per thousand feet, net. Now let the Washington company, which professes to charge only as much as those inthe vicinity, follow their example promptly. It is safe to say that had companies in other cities such a profitable job as supplying the

reduce the charge to private consumers.

Some of the suffrage shrickers in our midst are now talking about the "constitutional" right of citizens of the District to vote. We are in favor of the real citizens of the District having representation somewhere or somehow, but such wild declamation as this is not likely to gain it. We would like to have it pointed out where the Constitution confers the right to vote on citizens of the District or, indeed, on any other citizens. We know there is a great deal of vagueness and mistake current about the document of our liberties, which so few have ever read, but that is no excuse for parading such ignorance

THE Democratic Convention to elect delegates from the District of Columbia to Cincinnati met last Wednesday with commendable results. The proceedings were characterized by dignity, decorum, and despatch of business, and the gentlemen selected, Mr. William Dickson and Mr. A. A. Wilson, are well fitted by character and abilities to be exponents of the District Democracy at this important gathering, and to gain, if possible, the right of representation for us there. The contrast between this and the disorderly Republican assemblage a short time ago is very striking and scarcely needs comment to bring it out more clearly. It would seem strange if the products of the latter mob should have a vote in the choice of a possible President at Chicago, and our every way worthy representatives be denied that right by their brother Democrats at Cincinnati.

Man was at first to be nominated only in dog-in-the-manger policy toward this magin case of a unanimous demand, not merely | nificent work of civilization, it will certainly by the Convention, but by the people. He adhere to the principle that the nearest would not run the risk of an undignified de- great power, which is this, should be su feat, Oh, no! Then it was concluded by his preme in whatever political coutrol there managers to leave the people out of the cal- might be of the interoceanic connection. If culation, and let the majestic figure come foreign capital can be enlisted in the enterdown off its pedestal if the office-holders prise under American auspices so much the would demand it by acclamation. By this better, but foreign complications, interfertime, as neither people or politicians seem to ence, and control can be better met and expressed it some time ago, into the Chicago | quent time. scramble, and is prepared to contend tooth and toe-nail with Mr. Blaine, who is not a never saved the country in his wildest modesperately announces that Grant's name will be put before the Convention, and not that they are the men to carry out this pronunciamento by voting for Grant first, last, and all the time. It is good to have even so much gilding knocked off this electro-plated effigy. Now, if Grant is forced upon his party and badly beaten in his revolutionary attempt to seize a third term of an office whose pay he unblushingly doubled while guish him from George Washington without the use of glasses.

A COUNTING-OUT FRAUD. THE correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer telegraphed from Harrisburg the fel-

The defeat of the unit rule was accomplished by the most unblushing fraud, the count having been manipulated in the interest of Randall. After the Chairman of the Convention had voted against the unit rule the proposition had 12s votes to 11s against. Then followed a scene of great excitement. The Randall men were heaten, and had the Chairman stood by the rules of the House of Representatives, adopted by the Convention, Hancock would have received fity-eight votes in Cinclinnait; but he allowed changes to be made until the tellers (all Randall men-had wiped out the unit role, when he an-nounced the result, to the intense disjust of the Wallace men. Protests were urged, but disregarded. The adherents of the Senator are very sore over the concessions they made to the enemy, as they are confident by a resolute fight they could have swept everything before them. They had a good working majority of the Convention, but yielded ma-terial points to preserve harmony in the proceedings. They were much deceived in the permanent chaman, a Bayard man, who was very partial in his rulings in the interest of the Bandalilies. Although Wallace falled to carry the unit rule point, he is very happy over the fact that two-thirds of the delegation o the National Convention will be against Tilden The unit-Tildenites comp up forty, and the Tilden-ites eighteen, with one district contested. The dele-gates at large were elected by acciamation. Two are ared Tilden men, one is for Hancock, and the other for Bayard. Hancock will have a majority of

The above is substantially correct, except that both the anti-Tilden delegates at large are earnest Hancock men. Mr. Cassidy, to whom alone the success of the harmony coalition is due, had been chosen as the spokesman of the Hancock men on the floor of the Convention, and his delegation voted solidly for the unit rule. This was fairly carried, but defeated in the count by the Chairman, Mr. Monaghan, the Bayard representative on the floor, and who was conceded by his antagonists the position he held in the belief that he would not fairly. The rules made it his duty to have the aye and no lists read, which would have exposed the frauds or errors of the tellers or confirmed their accuracy, but he declared the vote without allowing the names to be read. The great wonder is that experienced parliamentarians like Wallace, Speer, and Dil! should have submitted to such a patent fraud as the offer. He subsequently embarked in the pointer announcement of a doubtful vote against them without a reading of the ayes and noss.

of Delegates from Northampton county, on the Kastern

DOCTRINES AND CANALS. Our American organs of foreign opinio are congratulating themselves on the lull in the discussion of the Monroe Poctrine, and assuring each other and the Count de Lesseps that " it is not so much of a storm after all." This rests on the idea that when people cease to reiterate their convictions inessantly they no longer hold them. It is impossible to keep at a fever-heat about a proposed outrage more than a limited time, but the sense of injustice may continue as keen and the intention to forestall it as firm through a considerable period of silence. We do not know but it is unfortunate that

the American view of the interoceanic canal question should be crystallized into the phrase, "Monroe Doctrine," though it is undoubtedly convenient in some respects. the world, and it gives smaller journals the means to befog at least a few minds with evidence of good faith, all communications, no misstatements of the old doctrine itself, and attempted misapplications of it to the ques-

SUNDAY HERALD, must be accompanied by the tion in controversy. We do not think that writer's name full and address. the Thunderer has made in any case such a point as some of its echoes here would have us believe: the right of voluntary expatristion was not admitted into the public law o are still the langed inheritance of this people, and the world until the United States put it there, against protest, at a very recent date, and insisted upon its being kept there, so concerned. International law is a progressive and historical science, and what may not be true of it to-day is so to-morrow, acording as new principles are evolved and new applications arise. The Monroe Doctrine as a protest against the further "original occupation " of territory in the New World, or against interference by the Holy Alliance, may indeed be obsolete and obscure. But in the crisp phrases, "America for the Americans " and " Hands off !" to which it may fairly be reduced, it is clearly intelligible United States and District offices, streets, and and very much alive. It would seem better, grounds, they could afford to still further however, to state simply the attitude of the people of the United States on the question

f the isthmus canal, regardless of whether

the name of Monroe, or Hayes, or Smith is

nvoked in regard thereto.

Well handled, this subject will be full of astruction to people and statesmen in the matter of diplomatic dealings with foreign powers, and the proper assertion of our sovereignty, subjects apt to be forgotten in the absorption of our home interests; and it will, moreover, redound to our dignity and influence. Bungled over or tamely abandoned to the control of outsiders it will set us back immensely in our own self-respect and the estimation of mankind. We cannot regard it as an assertion of a vague and unlimited protectorate over the whole continent, as the London Times de scribed it in the article before referred to, for this Republic to vindicate a preëminence in all continental affairs, which is a fixed physical fact impossible to be made other wise even by ourselves. When England placed in her chief city a statue of "the most speaking way, the only claim this Government need now put forward. How could we exercise this duty and prerogative with a stream of foreign water virtually cutting the New World in two at its most vital point? The phrase that the isthmus when cut is a prolongation of the not an argument, and the object of this article is to protest as far as possible against sentimentalities being imported into this very WE hope it is fully appreciated how low matter-of-fact problem. While this paper was their own snobbishness, or, what is worse, mone the first to protest against any mer-

cry for him, he has himself descended, as we negatived at the outset than at any subse-THE Boston Advertiser and Herald now call Great Silent Man, and Mr. Sherman, who the upper house of Congress "the National "Senate." This is very dreadful, but we ments, and Messrs. Smith, Brown, and Rob. must remember that a Democratic Congress inson, great unknowns, who, experience set up under the influence of the yellow fever teaches, are the most dangerous rivals to be scare and probably by authority of a sevenmet at these gatherings. Mr. John A. Logan teenth amendment of the Constitution a National Board of Health." which succeeds about as well as might be expected from a withdrawn until it is beaten, and the South thing laboring under such a name. We do Carolina band of patriots have since declared not now speak of any legal or political doctrines, but simply in the interest of verbal taste and correctness. "The United States 'Senate" has been considered good enough by everybody from the fathers of the Republic down, and the other body of gentlemen would figure to much better advantage as a 'United States Health Commission," which is simply what they are. If our speech must he was the incumbent of it before, the process of disillusionizing will be complete, and Frenchy word "national," let us fight it off possibly some persons will be able to distin- as long as possible, and have as little nonsense about " National Guards," " national banks, and "Nation with a big N," as may be.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

If one wants to know how much better ooking we are than the rest of the world compare for instance Grau's French chorus last week with Ed ward Evangeline Rice's American chorus this week

The American brigade on the English turf are having hard luck this year, and, with a much larger string than last season, are likely to score fewer ictories. Falsetto is reported seriously amiss with a "leg." Keene's Lord Murphy, "spenthrift, and brother to Wallenstein, have all had or are having long fever. Parole has probably passed his princ, and Wallenstein's form is evidently below what he showed on this side. The rest of the Lorillard string nust also be out of form, because they do not start !

Maurice Gran flutters around New York te a moth around a gaslight. Next week he brings a French opera back to the Academy for six nights als. If Manager Gran had only stock to the Fifth Yenne at ordinary prices—but it is too late to motonly. If Manager Gran had only stud Avenue at ordinary prices—but it is too alize.—(Spirit of the Tines, yesterday. From which it seems that Grau's prices have lo

him money in New York as well as here. We believ that if the prices had been lower at the National last week, many bundred dollars more would have gone into the treasury. Manager Albaugh protested againt the prices but Grau insisted and ruled

The Daily Graphic pays the following well

deserved compliment:

if every branch of the United States Army were to initiate the example of the Engineer Corps, and not call attention to itself except when a really praise-worthy piece of work has been done, the entire service would take a great stride forward in the estimation of the public. As an example of the valuable labors of the engineers, the geographical survey of the territory of the United States west of the 100th meridian, under Lieut. Wheeler, of which the fruits have begun to appear in a series of topographical maps, is one of the most notworthy. They are executed with a care and precision which leaves little or nothing to be desired, and help to maintain the reputation of the scientific work of the United States Army and Navy at the high pinnacle which it has now enjoyed for many years abroad.

JOSEPH SEGAR, OF VIRGINIA .- Col. Joseph Segar, who died on his passage from Norfolk on Friday last, was a romarkable man. Forty years ago he was among the most prominent of the Whig leaders of Virginia, although emphatically a self-made man and history, and doubtless attinuiate the grandest literaowing solding to the adventitions sids of family or fortune. In early life he taught school in Lower Virginia, and was at the time the sole support of his soven unmarried sisters. Having shown by his correspendence on pension cases with Thomas Green a remarkable aptitude for the conduct of such cisting, that gentieman invited him to become his partner in Richmond, although he had never seen him. His domestic obligations presented his acceptance of this

Shore, and became famous throughout the State for his able advocacy of a grand system of internal to provements. His position on this question earned bim the little of the "De Witt Clinton of Virginis." When John Tyler turned his back on the Whigs, Col. Segar, with John Hampslen Pleasants, and the brilliant Ed. William Johnson, established in this city the Independent, a semi-weekly of great power and sublime audacity, which smalled Tyler and his "goard" scathing invective, and sent many a shot into the coppers of Webster himself, who, to the annoyance of the Whigs, persisted in remaining in Tyler's Cab-inet until he had concluded the Boundary Treaty, Col. Segar, many years before the war, became the owner of a valuable farm in Elizabeth City, where he lived in great comfort and the exercise of a litheral hospitality until the year 1851, when the United States Army took pussession of his estate for military purposes. He was afterwards elected to the United States Senate by what was styled the "Alexandria Legislature," but was sever admitted to a seat. He was also elected to the Thirty-seventh Congress as a Union man, but was re-fused admission to the House by the Republicans. For the last two years he held the post of United This gives the London Times a chance to say States Arbitrator before the Spanish Claims Commission, though a severe saferer from the gout, which at last terminated his life. With talents of a high order ere combined in him wit and humor in no ordinary degree-a certain serene philosophy and a most benewas always styled, has gone to his last acc

papers which have to complain all the time of scanty ace should devote so much of what they have to Mr. electric light. It is in fact a profound mystery to us why day after day we should be deluged with drivel about this man. Now, he has invented a perfect light-now, he hasn't, and "Mr. Edison has failed "to meet the expectations he has aroused in the minds of the public, " when in fact it is these very newspapers who have roused the expectations, not seer Mr. Edison, if there is such a person. We are even led to broach it as an original theory that there s no actual Edison in existence outside the imagina-tion of certain scribes who find it impossible to fill seen the microscopic space affected to them without the use of this ingenious figurent of the brain. Look at the strong intrinsic probabilities in favor of this otter. An actual Edison, assuming him for a me ne way or the other-either achieve an electric light a flying machine, a perpetual motion, or at least which would certainly be chronicled by the tireless pens that write about him. A mythical "Edison on the other hand, such as we suppose, might be ex-pected to figure in print just as this vagus shade in the wilds of New Jersey does — always on the point of making discoveries that will revolutionize the world ways perpetrating semething sensational, november to flood "Menio Park" (if there is such place: with dazzling brilliancy, now raking up. fabu-lous mines of platinum in a dozen places at once, now perfecting a method of working tailings from quartz nills that is better than a mine. But ''Menlo Park' s invariably left to the light of flickering gas or oil.

The light that never was on sea or land. The inspiration and the poet's dream; platinum mines vanish, tallings continue to re waste. Even when something definite is promise like the deadening of the roar of the elevated tram-ways, or when a working concern, like the telephone mpany, is named after him, some plain presale erson turns up at the last and proves to be the actua aventer. ''Edison'' is evidently a fable of the Sur or the Dawn. Such being the case, or even withou this being the case, why, O! why, do we have all this twaddle about him? After three, or even six unre news alone ought to drop the crude or embryotic experiments of even the most famous gentus in exist ust be either of three causes at work for this wholly placed in her chief city a statue of "the before the public incessantly, and be careless of the "United States directing the progress of "America" she herself confessed in the means he employs: the gas companies must find it to their interest to keep the public's attention on a delivered most speaking way, the only claim this Gov. sive hope of being freed from extertion by a deliverer from afar, (when the remedy lies in its own hands at the time,) or else the old slar, whose meaning we have always combatted strongly, is true, that "the "newspapers must have something to talk about."

An illustration of this tendency to talk about some the content was claimed to have been secured. Several tallies kept on the other side showed eight majority the other way.

The Chairman, R. Emmet Monaghan, of Chester, An illustration of this tendency to talk about something is afforded by the case of Col. Delancey Kane and his Pelham coach in New York. Kane, a typical ociety man, is seized with a whim to introduce an English fashion, and serve as an amateur stage driver seacoast of the United States is effective and telling enough in its way, but it is a phrase, and recreating trip mainly at his expense. Yet certain sheets feel called upon dayafter day to cry
"snob;" to poke vulgar fun, and gravely argue
against this very minute episode in social life as if it
were a public evil—not seeing that they are exposing uself for notoriety it is they who are giving it to

> The absurdities of the present state of pyright, or copywrong, law all over the world are ighly illustrated by Messrs, Gilbert and Sulvan's latest work bearing the suggestive name of 'The Pirates' that it really seems impossible they would be much longer tolerated by civilized people. 'The Pirates of Penzance " is not copyrighted in his country, contrary to a very general impression.
>
> I. and S. chose to avail themselves of that privilege
> n England, where no question of their being allens could be raised, and for that purpose were obliged to give the first performance of the opera there. A re-markable performance it was, in an out-of-the-way own, in a deserted theatre, and with all the precauions against publicity that could be conscient taken in the case of an alleged ''public production.'' In spite of these, two men and a boy are reported to were eyed with great disfavor by the author's agent while the dreary farce of the first performance of this future popular favorite dragged itself along. All this sion, and when they drew their revolvers the Harris ed to these gentlemen whom we were entertaining so effusively no resort from the brigandage of our ublishers and managers but that which exists in a so-alled state of nature, the physical concealment of heir treasure. This is the reason why we are deprived of librettos during the performance, and why the merry airs are not being banged from a million planofortes all over this broad Union, the latter boon eing one, however, which we may be reconciled t By a construction of the common law, which is not more unintelligible and far-fetched than all the est of the business, a stage rendition is not a ''pub-'lication'' in such sense as to authorize the printing or recopying for other readers and performers, by un authorized parties, of the author's original MSS., which remains his own, of course, as long as he keeps it in his own hands exclusively. This doctrine of the oss of authors' rights by publication has already been o thoroughly ridiculed by pointing out that it is like a man's losing his right to his field by cultivation that it is needless to dwell upon it. The forced construcion above set forth has itself been doubted by some udges who are evidently determined that the poor other shall have no protection that they can deny im, and who would put a premium on stealing or etraying the original MSS. However, it is better han nothing; but if Mesars, Gilbert and Sullivan were permit the publication of ''The Pirales'' words or core in any other manner than through the mouths of their own companies, away would go all their literary roperty, which would become com on to the world It is gratifying to note that a noble American creatur named Stetson, in Boston, has astutely prepared by self for monopolizing the plunder of the Britishers by ne sensibly suggests If we had an international copyright law the songs

the United States. As it is they have simply coched threatened to end in a total disruption of the part their coveted toot and hold it by the strong hand. A heartfelt sigh of relief went up on all hands—exce We are glad to set against this depressing picture. however, the fact that Judge Lowell, of the United | peace-at this, a narrow but apparently final esc States Circuit Court in Bosion, has granted injunctions against an unauthorized edition in sheet form of some of the songs by White, Smith & Co. and Louis P. have to concede a few delegates to the National Co. them that they had no defense. As the New York | seven or eight. But no one doubts their additty, up

could be printed and sold regularly through the trails, and then there would be little temptation for illegiti-One other instance will suffice. The literary organizing ability. If there is a smarter and mor included in this our gates, whom every one who has net her esteems and values so highly, Mrs. Frances. Hodgson Burnett, recently left the circles she adorns Hodgson Burnett, recently left the circus and anates a pligrinage to a queer Mecca, the other side of the suspension bridge at Niagara. This was not because she particularly wanted to go to that spot, or admired the scenery at this season of the year, but because she had to be on "British sell" to copyright her latest novel. A tubral of this interesting dirt brought to her here would have answered will the us-ful purposes of this wholly absurd restriction: but a cent regard for old-fashioned formalities prompted her to take Mahomet's course and go to the soil. The English language more than any other presents this erable anomaly, that its users practically dividthe world between them, the literary producers of each half being robbed by the publishers of the other, so that they lose half their field of acceptance and profit, which would otherwise be the greatest in

Yes, Must Get Ready to Close It. New Haven Register. "Oh! indeed, it is a very busy time with us," said charming Miss Fitzloy. "There are a great many services to attend, and then we have so much shopping to do just now."

"Farrou me, but is not this the season of hu-

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION. The Factions Harmonized-Incidents of the Struggle-General Hancock's

HARRISTOR PA April 20, 1840. Yesterday witnessed the close of the most iling State Convention ever held by the Democrats Pennsylvania. The newspapers have not told the story clearly so far as I have seen, (with a partial ex-ception in favor of Col. A.K. McClare, who combines on the Inside, " and what are known as Wallace or Randall men when applied to for information would not tell the truth, but, instead, the sort of a story they thought would do them the most good. The game of brag has not stopped, but must continue until the decisive action at Chelmati. And notwithstand-ing the talk of harmony the fight will go on with re-newed fury, but with less demonstration, because, while public opinion remains a potent factor, the reawork has to be concentrated on the members of the delegation to the National Convention.

As the general details have already been published

I will confine myself to other matters. The most con-

Lewis C. Cassidy, of Philadelphia, stands out as the Warwick of the Pennsylvania Democracy. The harmony programme is his victory, and leaves his The only real sufferer by the compromise was Senator Wallace. All that any one lost by the concessions was taken from his voting strength or that of his affles both in the Convention and in the delegation to Cincinnati which it appetited. This is what he gets for conceding the chairmanship of the State Commit-tee to his enemies last year. It rarely happens in politics that a man can abandon power and resume it at will. Senator Wallace did want the chairman-ship last year, this year he wanted it badly. If the chairman had been as trustworthy a friend of the Senator as Miller proved to be of the Speaker, Wallace would have had two-thirds of the Convention and three-fourths of the delegation to Cincinnati. As it now stands there is a clear and decisive majority against Tiblen, but Senator Wallace cannot control the action of the majority, though they are his friends. The Senator's course last year, in a moral point of view, was praiseworthy, but it has proved for the present fatal to his ascendancy in the State. His action in the Convention, where he sacrificed much for the sake of peace and the future prospects of the party, was admirable. He will always be a power in the was admirable. He will always be a power in the State, but for to-day he does not hold the sceptre. It is now in the hands of a commission of which he is a member. The chief persons composing this regency are Lewis C. Cassidy, Speaker Randall, W. L. Scott, R. M. Speer, and, of course, W. A. Wallace. Several revenges have been executed at this Conven-

tion, Ex-Congressman W. S. Stenger has his. He thought Wallace treated him badly about the Secretaryship of the Senate, and when he went away vowed that he would go to the Cincinnati Convention in the interest of Mr. Tilden. He pointed yesterday to the fact that he had kept his yow. Old Jake Ziegle with a smaller pique, has a similar satisfaction. If voted with Stenger all the time. Stenger was beate in the Committee on Resolutions by a young mar from Susquehanna county. He came in with a set of rasolutions in his pocket. One of them read that "The reforms and conomies enforced in the lower House of Congress have saved the people many mitlions of dollars, "etc. The Susquelanna delegate moved that the italicized words, which it was evi-dently thought would pass unnoticed, be stricken out, as susceptibes of a construction not entirely consisten with the programme of harmony which had been adopted. The incident caused a significant smile to pass around the room and the invidious words wert at without a word in their favor. The Susquehann delegate then moved and after several spirited speeches, pro and con, carried his motion to add a tion maintaining the unit rule. This was de eated in the Convention, partly by an arrangemen made after the Committee had adjourned and without the knowledge of the mover of the resolution, which made the first vote for an amendment, and partly by the admirable counting arrangement by which Tin the tally. The result was secured by the personal ac-tivity of Speaker Randall, who was seated near the ront on the centre aisle, and induced several to chang

the Bayard leader, at this point committed the gross est outrage ever seen la a political convention. rules which have been adopted (those of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives) require the ayes and noes to be read. Monaghan declared the result without going through with this essential formality. No legislative body, much less a tumultuous convention, can do business without reading the names of those voting on a call of the ayes and noes. Not to read the names leaves the count absolutely at the mercy o chose who kept the tallies, and under the circ for the unit rule was nine, as several outsiders mad t, or twenty, the announced result would have been nine. The unction with which Mr. Monaghan inced the counting out of 1876 ought to be re-

mbered in connection with this incident. The anti-Tilden secretaries, with Benjamin F ers, of Harrisburg, at the head, did not prete highly interesting eight-to-seven arrangeme Probably Mr. Meyers was disgusted at the way to which the O'Leary and Bill McMullin roughs euchred him out of the control of the halt. devers and some other of the leading citizens of the vicinity were appointed by the State Committee special committee on half and local arrangements and they raised by subscription the money paid for it Chairman Miller, however, asserted the right to cotrol all the tickets and doorkeepers, and his men wer the night before the Convention and took possessio They put the most desperate roughs in Philade phia in charge and held the fort. Meyers made u In spite of these, two men and a boy are reported to his mind during the forenoon that he had some right have turned up from somewhere and strolled in, but in the premises, and with the Mayor of Harrisburg on ture popular favorite dragged itself along. All this sole, and when they drew their revolvers the Harrissolemn nonsense of a performance where auditors burg posse concluded that "a policeman's is not a were avoided was entailed, be it observed, by a statute happy lot," and peacefully went away. Although which impairs authors' property while professing to protect it, and by a miserable suplineness which has prevented the enactment of a proper treaty on the galleries and platform were packed all the foreneous by abject between two perfectly friendly and well-dis- the Philadelphia roughs, and when the anti-Tildo men succeeded in getting their tickets their friends had to be contented to gaze from the extreme rear upon the burty necks of the McMullinites, who raised a mighty clamor whenever they saw a chance. Th doorkeepers kindly relieved numerous delegates of the trouble of caring for their watches and pocket-books those taken, having, curiously enough, been lost it

side the ball and at those points where badges we with the same smartness. Handall was on the central aisle near the front, with two or three of his bes eakers near by, and his lieutenants were well distri ited where they could operate to advantage o toubtful delegations. Senator Wallace was put back in the orchestra circle, as were also Speer and Dil But men of their stamp never have any difficulty in getting the ear of a convention, as they proved yester-day. As sharp practice of the sort I have described is just what is expected in politics, all the comf those who suffer by it get is that of being laughed for letting themselves be overreached. The game of bluff alded the game of compromis

Although the country delegates would not have dared to vote to unseat even half the regular delegation, the plan of intimidation was successful. It was fully beteved that Chairman Miller would declare the ant Wallace candidate for temporary chairman elected and that there must either be a fight, a submission to frand, or two conventions, with the begus one in pes-session of the hall and papers. This was on a smaller scale, just like the game of 1870, a minority with plucky leaders backing down a majority with

But, on the part of Messrs, Cassidy and Mofiling their title page with the proper authority, pre-paratory to copyrighting in his own name the rest of the fortunes of Mr. Speaker Randall just as much in their hands as before, and Mr. Cassidy, especially, in a commanding position, as he stands before the peo-the authors themselves from using their production in from just such a situation as that in which the Ne Gouliard, the counsel for the first named advising | vention, getting only five where they would have had om the Vaux men as they have always been able do before. Their strength consists in the fact that the

> A noteworthy fact about this Convention is that senator Wallace's long coquetting with the Bayard men came to naught. Monaghan and all the rea

> tion or their steamth with Tissen's which defeats the unity de.
>
> The stuff sent by reporters that there was a Fiel undercurrent is museume. The only Field man; I Harrisburg was Jenks, who was sholved with it nomination for Supreme Judge. There was no perceptible Seymour strength what-ever, to be seen even with the aid of a microscope. But there was a perceptible dewest force working to make him a second—choice. All the counties along the Erie railway favored it. Their first choice w always Hancock,
> A large section of the Hancock men voted aga

A part of the Tilden men are for Hancock as soon a Filden to out of the race. Ermentrout and his col-esgues from Herks stand this way. They will give Filden a vote because their convention was evidently for him, but sentiment has changed and they believe Hancock is the strongest candidate, and will so act as come as relieved from what they consider an implied shigation though not an instruction to support Til-ien. They voted for the unit rule, believing it right and that if would estable them to go for Hancock.

The noil rule was really defeated by the claner Historemon have raised against its enforcement Cameron. They had made it unpopular, and Mr.

Pandall cleverly availed himself of the popular senti ment which came over from the Republican fight.

Even Hancock's opponents freely declared that if
Blaine wins at Chicago Hancock's nomination is a

certainty.

Two letters were freely shown among the delegate
One from Gen. W. B. Franklin says Judge Blac called to see him just before sailing for Europe t He said that Mr. Tilden would not be a candidate, if for no other reason, because of the state of his health, and that his preference was Hancock. The other Black to Andrew H. Dill, to muc

Committee to Dill, who is an avowed Hancock man The decisive defeat of J. P. Barr for Elector-al-large, and by Flayford, an Allegheny man, who had fought the Barr influence, showed that the Convention would not permit any apparent slight to the Senator. The demoralizing influence of money in primar politics was signally illustrated. One district was bought outright, three distinctively anti-Tilden dele-gates, one of them elected as a Hancock man, and the gates, one of them elected as a radicest man, others as dewett men were bought outright, sending two Tilden delegates to Cincionati from a district which is overwhelmingly for Hancock. This I know, How many other districts went the same way I cannot say.

1. N. B.

Abandon New York. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1880. To the Editor of The Sunday Herald: Sin: What induces the Democrats to cline o remarkably to New York as the place whence t take a candidate for President? New York has fo years proven herself to be anything but favorable t the Democratic cause, and now, more than ever, sinc Mr. Tilden has given her clean over to the Republi

Mr. Tilden has given her clean over to the Republicans, to cleave to her argues a degree of infatuation little or nothing short of image. We cannot get New York's vote at the next election; the Republicans will take excellent care of that. Not all the Seymours am Tildens in the world can save that State. The cunning Republicans are looking on, and by and by will quietly use the power Mr. Tilden granted them to take the vote of New York to themselves. We may as well rest assured of that, and take our best measure against it. What are the best measures? Undonthe elly to drop every New Yorker and nominate the no ble son of the Keystone State. He is popular in New York and elsewhere, and will be rather a centre o union than a bome of contention to the Democracy of the whole Union. Who can show that ever a Fenn sylvanian who has run for President failed of election! It is useless to think of mending affairs in the Empire State by nominating any citizen thereof, and Mr. Saymour imitcated this very thing several month ago. If a man were to be made to fill the programm of the time, the creation would only be another Hancock. His name reminding one of Revolutionar virtues and glories; bis deeds most chivairous; bit devotion to civil and Constitutional liberty outshinin every other candidate of either party; not a spot upo his honor, his record, or his name—to pass him be would be a source of the greatest risk, and afterwar of bitter compunction and unavailing regrets.

Yours, truly, Security.

Ought not our correspondent to say the Republican will use the power Mr. Kelly has granted them

etc. Y-Ep. 1

Got loward in Phila. Times.

Joe Howard in Phila. Times.

One of the saddest scenes I ever witnessed was the funeral of Col. Tileston, who, by the way, deserves a more extended notice than the press have thus far given him. He was a very peculiar man, full of the best juices of human nature, with a keen, bright intellect, a magnificent personal presence, and full of ambition to serve his kind. He was a sen of old Thomas Tileston, of the shipping-house of spefford, Tileston & Co. Known around the world, and being born to much wealth, he gratified in early life his foughness for travel, belting the globe time and time again and making long stoppages in the social and commercial centres of Europe, China, and Japan. So far as this country is concerned, his public life ran in the channels of sperting and journalism connected with sporting specialties. To him the public are indebted for the Westminster Kennel Club and the enjoyable exhibitions of the best breeds of dogs from 1877 down to this year, the exhibition of which was to have begun on Monday heat, but owing to the death of Mr. Tileston is postpened for a fortuight. As editor of the Forest and Stream Mr. Tileston had constant opportunity to encourage outdoor sports and to direct public attention to everything connected with the development of mind and musicle in the direction of the rod and gun. He was a devote to this sort of thing, a universal favorite in cinb and society life, and a true sportsman, with all the rugged health and manly vigor which a sportsman's life suggests. On one of his periodical trips around the world, some years ago, he encountered in Mexico a very beautiful Spatish lady, the daughter of a high-born native, of immense possessions. Tileston, therefore unsusceptible, fell desperately in love with the Mexican lady and impetiously laid siege to her heart.

On one occasion the club men of the place got un a stepie-chase with gentlemen riders, and Tileston, who was specially fond of that sort of thing, entered for the cup. He accompanied his Colonel Tileston's Romance. Joe Howard in Phila, Times.

going at a trying pace, Tileston gave another look at the stand. To his indignant surprise it seemed to him as though the arm of his frield rested about the walst of the lady, while both were regarding him with unfeigned interest. Jealency dominated him in a moment. Plunging his spars into his horse's side, he gathered him for the leap. The fathful brute re-spended instantly. To the amagement of all the spec-tators, instead of waiting till he reached the verge of the ditch, horse and rider rose into the air six feet ils side of the chasm and with a terrific bound cleared he vacancy, the fore feet of the horse just resting pon the opposite side. Both fell into the diltch, the orse on top, the rider crushed beneath. Tileston

horse on top, the rider crushed beneath. Tileston was picked up unconscious and carried to the hospital, where for several weeks he bowered between life and death, and on recovery found that the object of his love had salled for China, leaving, however, a message for him, the purport of which was usunistakable sympathy and devotion. Briefly put, he followed her as soon as he was able, and having won her hand he breight her to New York, where to-day she followed him mangled and dead, chief mourner to the grave.

Wood Pulp and Mr. Garfield. Exchange. Whatever else may be doubtful about the ntion of the authors of our tariff laws, they un-stealy meant to place on the free list all materials in the manufacture of paper. It happened that of wood, which is by far the most important eleused in the manufacture of paper. It happened that pulp of wood, which is by far the most important element in the manufacture of paper used by the daily and weekly press of the country, was not specifically and by name exempted from duty. Under a Treasury decision which held that this verbal omission was fatal to the free admission of wood pulp, a few manufacturers of that article have been able to impose an excitation of the consumers, the newspaper publishers of the country, and the burden fails with special hardship on publishers outside of the great cities—we, consequently, being imporrished so that a handful of monopolists may grow rich. The most powerful champion of these monopolists is Representative Garfield. Were his opposition to the bill withdrawn, the restoration of wood pulp to the free list, where it belongs, would be accomplished in a few days. While his opposition continues the monopolists are secure. Can Mr. Garfield afford to continue his support of a most odious and oppressive tax which brings in so revenue to the Government, but which interferes very decidedly with the dissemination of knowledge among the people?

It is highly important that affections on throat, lungs, or bronchial tubes should be checked the throat, lungs, or bronchial tubes should be checked at once, and for this purpose nothing equals Dr. Bull', Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

MARRIED.

EDWARDS—BEVANS,—Gen. John Edwards to Miss Mary B. Bevans, Wednesday evening, April 2s, by Rev Dr. Addison.

DIED. HEINTZELMAN,—May 1, 1889, at 1:39 o'clock A. M., Maj. Gen. Samuel P. Heintzelman, U.S. A. in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Funcral will take place from his late residence Monday morning, at 9 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Buffalo, N. Y., for interment. RICH, --May I, 1880, at 10 A, M., Simon Rich, the twenty-seventh year of his age, Funeral w take place Sunday, May 2, at 3 P, M., from the re-dence of his brother, Jacob Rich, 712 Fifth str

northwest.

BARCLAY.—April 30, Mrs. Catharine Barclay, widow of the late George W. Barclay. Funeral from her late residence, 1806 II street northwest, to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M. Services at Oak Hill Chapel.

HANNAY.—On the morning of April 30, 1880, at 11 A. M., Peter Hannay, in the fifty-second year of his age, formerly of Fifeshire, Scotland. Funeral on Mossiay, May 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 536 Third street northwest. Friends of the family specially invited.

JONES, —April 39, William Hempbill Jones, is the sixty-minth year of his age. Funeral services at il A. M., on Monday, May 8, at his late residence, No. 1915 II street northwest. The friends of the family are respectfully invited. Interment at Wil-mington, Del. SALTER.—At Rio de Jamerio, Brazil, March ; 1880, George W. Salter, Pay Clork U. S. N., i Washington, D. C., agod twenty-six years tw months and twenty-sight days.

Undertakers.

HENRY LEE'S SONS, UNDERTAKERS.

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UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 18880 SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will received at this office until 12 o'clock noon of TUESDAY, the 15th day of June next, for supplying

	Tons of Coal.	Cords of
Portsmouth, N. H	110	70
Charleston, Mass	110	70
Brooklyn, N. Y. League Island, near Philadelphia, Pa., including Asst. Quarter- master's Office and Marine Ren-		100
dezvous, Philadelphia, Pa	70	100
at Naval Magazine	200	225
Annapolis, Md.		50
Gosport, near Norfolk, Va	60	50
Mare Island, Cal	100	80

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Proposals should be indersed "Proposals fo

Fuel, " and addressed to the undersigned Major and Quartermaster PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be re ceived at this office until 12 o'clock noon of THURS DAY, the 10th day of June next, for furnishing rati to the United States Marines, at one or more of the fol-

Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Brook lyn, N. Y.; League Island, near Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, District of Columbia: Gosport, near Norfolk, Va.; Annapolis, Md., and Mare Island

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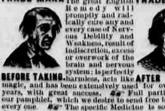
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